



ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOUND IN KUNJAPURI HILL NOT MENTIONED IN NIGHANUS

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ABSTRACT

An Ethno medicinal study under the title “ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOUND IN KUNJAPURI HILL NOT MENTIONED IN NIGHANUS” is immense importance with medical science. Now ethno medicine is considered as the branch of ethno-biology in which the relationship between the use of medicinal plants and human culture is studied. Ethno-medicine focus on how plants has been used, mange and perceived in human societies and it also include the plants having medicinal value. In India, 65% of the populations in rural areas are using medicinal plants to help meet their primary health care needs. Traditional medicine and ethno botanical information play an important role in scientific research, particularly when the literature and field work data have been properly evaluated. India is one of the twelve mega-biodiversity countries of the world having rich vegetation with a wide variety of plants with medicinal value. Rural people not only depend on wild plants as sources of food, medicine, fodder and fuel, but have also developed methods of resource management, which may be fundamental to the conservation of some of the world's important habitats. The traditional medicinal uses of plant species belonging to different families for various diseases and ailments like wounds, cuts, stomach pain, diabetes, diarrhea, dysentery, fever, cold, etc with botanical description by the local dwellers of Kunjapuri Hill of Narendra Nagar district Tehri Garhwal of Uttarakhand.

KEYWORDS: Ethno medicine, Wounds, Diabetes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Fever.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional use of herbal medicine refers to the long historical use of medicines, their use is well established and may be accepted by national authorities. It is obvious from the Rigveda and other Vedic works, that the Aryans were vigilant spectator of plants. They started studying the flora whole heartily with the purpose of finding out the proper utility of plants.^[1] Ethno-medicine is a study or comparison of the traditional medicine based on bioactive compounds in plants and animals and practiced by various ethnic groups, especially those with little access to western medicines.^[2] The therapeutic potential of plant products can be traced back to over five thousand year ago as there is evidence of its use in the treatment of diseases and for revitalizing body systems in india, Egyptian, Chinese, Greek and Roman civilizations.^[3] The central Himalayan region covers the new state of Uttarakhand, which includes the major divisions of Kumaon and Garhwal. This region has provides a mini model in the historical processes of

Northern India and provides a mini model for understanding the Indian civilizational processes.^[4] The people of Uttarakhand are utilizing or practicing many ancient traditional methods of healing. Large amounts of these plants are also used in the preparation of drugs in India and elsewhere. But due to increase in population, urbanization and continuous exploitation of these herbals reserves or natural resources, traditional knowledge is depleting day by day.^[5]

Study Site

The Himalayan region of Uttarakhand known as the Central Himalayas represents the combined areas of Kurmanchal and the Kedarkhand presently known as Kumaon and Garhwal respectively. Kunjapuri Devi temple district Narendra Nagar Tehri Garhwal is the region of Central Himalaya, lies between 78.170°E and 30.280°N. Kunjapuri Devi temple is sacred temple of immense importance in Hindu religion. Located at an height of 1676 meter on a hill, Kunjapuri devi temple is

one of the 52 Shaktipeeth in Uttarakhand. Here at Kunjapuri Devi temple, the chest of burned Sati had fallen. Kunjapuri Devi temple also offers panoramic views of snow-capped mountains and peaks such as swarga Rohini, Gangotri, Banderpunch and Chaukhamba. Kunjapuri Devi temple is also completes the triangle of three Siddha Peeths lying on top mountains in Tehri Garhwal district. Kunjapuri-Surkunda Devi-Chandrabadni makes the triangle of Siddha Peeths.

Description of important Ethnomedicinal plants found in kunjapuri hill, Rishikesh

During the survey of Kunjapuri hill there are 24 Ethnomedicinal plants species are collected with the help of local people of kunjapuri temple. These plants are arranged in their Bionomial name, Family, English name, Hindi name, local name and their Ethno-medicinal uses. These plants are described below.

(1) *Pyrus pashia Buch-Ham ex D.Don.*

- ❖ **Botanical Order** - *Pyrus pashia Buch-Ham ex D.Don*
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Rosaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Mehal, Melu, Mole.

Part Used :- Leaf and Fruits.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Indigestion, Acidity and Asthma.



(2) *Gerbera gossypina (Royle)G Beauv.*

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Gerbera gossypina (Royle)G Beauv.*
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Asteraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kapasi, Kuph.

Part Used :- Root & Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Cut and wounds, Menstrual disorders, Blood pressure and Gastric problem.



(3) *Rubus niveus Thunb*

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Rubus niveus Thunb.*
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Rosaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Mysore Raspberry.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Anchu, kala-hinsalu, kalahinsar

Part Used:- Leaf, Fruit and Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Fever, Antidote of snakebite, Stomachache and Dismenorrhoea.



(4) *Leptodermis lanceolata Wall.*

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Leptodermis lanceolata Wall.*
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Rubiaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Padera, Baramujara, Padhera

Part Used :- Bark and Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Paste of bark is externally applied in migraine



(5) *Trichosanthes tricuspidata* Lour

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Trichosanthes tricuspidata* Lour.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Cucurbitaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Swetpushpi.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Indrian, Lal indrayan.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Indrain, Indrayani.

Part Used :- Root and Fruits.

Ethno-medicinal Uses :- Bronchitis, Asthma, Diabetes and emetic.



(6) *Eupatorium adenophorum* spreng.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Eupatorium adenophorum* spreng.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Asteraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kharna, Bakura, Kala vasa.

Part Used:- Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses

- (1) Leaf juice is applied in wound and cut.
- (2) Leaf juice is used in to check the bleeding.



(7) *Ajuga bracteosa* Wallich ex Benth

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Ajuga bracteosa* Wallich ex Benth
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Lamiaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Nalkanathi.
- ❖ **English Name** - Bugle.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Neelkanthi.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Neelkanthi, Kadwipatti.

Part Used:- Leaf, Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Fever, Jaundice, Leucorrhoea, Blood purifier and Stomachache.



(8) *Erigeron canadensis* L.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Erigeron canadensis* L.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Asteraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Not described.

Part Used:- Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses

- (1) Leaf juice is used to kill lice and kills of livestock.



(9) *Clematis montana* Buch.-Ham. ex DC.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Clematis montana* Buch.-Ham. ex DC.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Ranunculaceae
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Himalayan Clematis, Anemone Clematis
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Churanhar
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kaunia, kujju.

Part Used:- Leaf and Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses

- (1) Cold infusion of leaves is used in Scanty, painful and burning micturation.
- (2) Decoction of root with equal amount of water is used in diabetes..



(10) *Rumex hastatus* D.Don.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Rumex hastatus* D.Don. Prodr.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Polygonaceae
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Arrowleaf Dock, Yellow Sock, Curled Sock
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described
- ❖ **Local Name** - Almoru, Khatta meetha.

Part Use :- Leaf and whole plant.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Sunstroke, Nettle sting and check bleeding.



(11) *Urtica parviflora* Roxb.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Urtica parviflora* Roxb.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Urticaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Stinging Nettle
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Bicchu-Ghas.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kandali.

Part Used:- Leaf.

- (1) **Ethno-medicinal Uses:-** Baldness, Heart troubles, Bone fractures and dislocations.



(12) *Vitis jacquemontii* Parker

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Vitis jacquemontii* parker.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Vitaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Not described.

Part Used:- Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses

- (1) Decoction of root is used as carminative.

(13) *Hypericum oblongifolium* Choisy

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Hypericum oblongifolium choisy*
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Hypericaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Basant.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Peoli, Chaya, Chuli.

Part Used:- Flowers and Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Wound and boil and Facilitate delivery.

(14) *Lantana camara* L.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Lantana camara* L.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Verbenaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Wild Sage.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Laltenya.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kuri-ghas, Laltenya..

Part Used :- Bark and Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Skin disease, Blood pressure, Bodyache Swelling and Rheumatism.

(15) *Arisaema tortuosum* (Wallich) Schott

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Arisaema tortuosum* Wallish.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Araceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Bang, Sanp-kimakki, Bag-mungri.

Part Used:- Tuber, Corm, Seed.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Scorpion sting and Snakebite, Burn, Rheumatism and Colic pain.

(16) *Lepidagathis cuspidate* Nees

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Lepidagathis cuspidate* Nees.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Acanthaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kalela, Kandya.

Part Used:- Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses

- (1) Root powder with lukewarm water is used in fever.

**(17) *Rubus ellipticus* Smith.**

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Rubus ellipticus* Smith.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Rosaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Himalayan yellow Raspberry.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Hinssar.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Hisalu, Hinshoi.

Part Used:- Fruits, Leaf and Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Fever, Diarrhea and Dysentery and Cough.

**(18) *Ainsliaea latifolia* (D. Don) Sch. Bip.**

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Ainsliaea latifolia* (D. Don) Sch. Bip.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Asteraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Kauru, Ram-ban.

Part Used:- Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Abdominal pain and Cholera.

**(19) *Bupleurum hamiltonii* Balak.**

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Bupleurum hamiltonii* Balak.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Apiaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - Hare's Ear
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Jangli-jeera.

Part Used:- Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Stomach disorder and Liver disorder.

**(20) *Quercus leucotrichophora* A. Camus.**

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Quercus leucotrichophora* A. Camus.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Fagaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described
- ❖ **English Name** - White oak.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Banj.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Banj, Sitasupari.

Part Used:- Bark, Seed, Leaf, Gum.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Digestive disorder, Bronchial asthma, stomachache, scabies and skin disease, diarrhea and fever



(21) *Saussurea heteromalla* (D. Don) Hand-Hazz.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Saussurea heteromalla* (D. Don) Hand-Hazz
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Asteraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Murang.

Part Used:- Leaf & Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Leucoderma, wound, Fever and colic.



(22) *Leucas lanata* Benth

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Leucas lanata* Benth.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Lamiaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Gumma.
- ❖ **Local Name** - Bis-kapra, Pipswas, Dornp-uspi.

Part Used :- Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses- Whooping cough and check bleeding

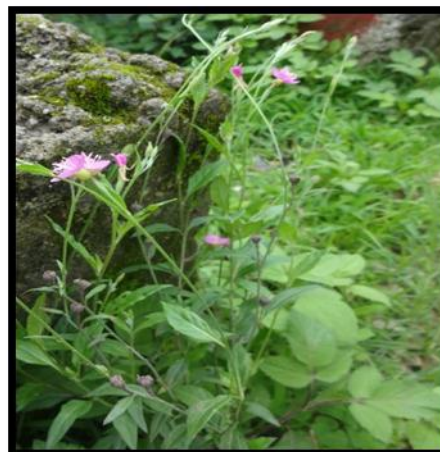


(23) *Oenothera rosea* Ait.

- ❖ **Botanical Order** - *Oenothera rosea* Ait.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Onagraceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Pink Evening primrose.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described
- ❖ **Local Name** - Not described.

Part Used :- Leaf.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Skin disease, Cut and Wound, Cough and Diarrhoea.



(24) *Osyris lanceolata* Hochst & Steud.

- ❖ **Botanical Name** - *Osyris lanceolata* Hochst & Steud.
- ❖ **Natural Order** - Santalaceae.
- ❖ **Sanskrit Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **English Name** - Not described.
- ❖ **Hindi Name** - Not described
- ❖ **Local Name** - Bakroliya.

Part Used :- Leaf, Bark & Root.

Ethno-medicinal Uses:- Control bleeding, Diarrhea and Indigestion.



CONCLUSION

✓ During the field visit 55 plant species were collected with the help of Supervisor and Co-Supervisor. A total of 44 plant species were reported by the local dwellers/healers to be used as ethno-medicine. Out of 44 plant species 24 plant species are not described in Ayurvedic lexicons and are new plant species. In these 24 plants species 10 plants are Herbs, 10 plants species are Shrubs, 02 plants are tree and 02 plants are Climber in nature. These 24 plants species with 17 family in which maximum plants are present in Asteraceae family. These 24 plants species are used in different disease as an Ethnomedicine with different therapeutic preparations. In future detailed pharmacological investigations and clinical trials of these ethno-medicinal plants will be very helpful for inventing the new drug. Therefore efforts should be made to retain this valuable information for the validation and future uses. The success of primary health care depends on the availability and use of proper drugs. It is reasonable for decision makers to identify locally available medicinal flora that could be added to the national list of drugs or that could even replace some pharmaceutical preparations that need to be purchased and imported. So Ethno-medicine should be developed like an additional subject in Ayurvedic system of medicine. Thus from the above work it may be stated that it is original, significant and contributory to Ayurvedic system of medicine. This work will also provide guide line for research work in this field.

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